



## DAILY COURIER.

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No paper ever sent unless paid for in advance.

LOUISVILLE.

FRIDAY MORNING. JUNE 28.

For State Treasurer,  
GOBRIAS TERRY, of Todd.

The Interests of the Non-Slaveholders in the Contest between the Sections.

Demagogues, working in the interest of the Administration and of the Higher Law of the free States, have most assiduously and persistently attempted to array the non-slaveholders of Kentucky against the South in this contest. The appeals they have made to this class of our fellow-citizens indicate a contempt for the intelligence and the patriotism of the masses, quite characteristic of the federal aristocratic element by which the Administration is at the State is controlled.

Their argument is, that it is a war on the part of the South for the protection of slave property; non-slaveholders none of this property; therefore they should not fight to protect the rights of those who do own it.

The non-slaveholders are told that they constitute the great body of the people; that the slave holders are an inconsiderable minority of the whole population; and that the majority should not be involved in the consequences of a war for the protection of a minority.

Other appeals, based on the same idea, but direct, personal, and local in their application, are constantly pressed by men like Breckinridge, R. M. T. Hunter, and the rest of the advocates and supporters of the advance guard of Abolitionists.

These arguments and appeals are predicated upon the supposition that the great body of the people are incapable of understanding that in a free State such interests are directly interested in the protection of all the rights of every other citizen—that no one man can protect his own rights against powerful combinations it is necessary to form combinations or communities for the protection of the whole body of the person, property, and privileges of each member—that in the State any injury or wrong done to any citizen is an injury or wrong done to all, and that it is the duty of all to unite in protecting the rights and redressing the wrongs of each.

The right of the owner to his negro slave is as clear as the right of the non-slaveholder to his horse, his plow, or his axe, and as indisputable as the right of the free white man who has lived in his country over half a century. Sixty days to vote for a member of the Legislature, and when protection is refused in the case, aggression is invited in the other.

Those who now seek to rob the owner of his property in slaves, five years ago got up a fierce and well-nigh successful crusade against citizens of foreign birth and members of Roman Catholic Church. Five years hence they may attempt to limit the right of suffrage still further, cutting off from the exercise of this great privilege not only foreign born citizens and Catholics, but all who do not own a freecold and cannot read and write.

This is not improbable, is evident from the fact, that in Massachusetts, where the Black Republican policy has been fully developed, a proposition was made there a few years ago and supported by a numerous party, if it was not actually adopted, of which we are not sure, depriving those poor people whose misfortune it is not to be able to read, of the right of suffrage.

If they should succeed now in abolishing slavery by robbing the non-slaveholder against the slaveholder, they would then excise the native born citizens, the naturalized citizens, and drive the latter from the country. Then they could stir up the Protestant against the Catholic, and thus dismember and put under ban the latter. Then, divided, distrusted, by feuds, the people would be subjected to the law through a property qualification, and the pestiles of Seward, Lincoln, and other apostles of Higher Law would be realized in our State, in which New England Puritanism and New England philanthropy would shape the laws and fashion the public mind, and a free negro with a house and lot would have privileges denied to the poor white man.

This movement is led by the friends of the farrical North and others who pioneered Abolition in this State in 1849.

But if this is a war on the part of the South for the protection of slave property, it necessarily follows that it is a war on the part of the North to abolish slavery here; and this is unquestionably one of the objects which the Abolition statesmen hope to accomplish.

Unhappily to accomplish the destruction of slavery and the freedom to the negro, peaceful means are they willing to force their ideas of negro equality on the South at the point of the bayonet.

Unhappily to convince the people of Kentucky that the slave owners ought to be robbed of their property in order to make the negro the political equal of the white man, they hope to compel them to accept the Massachusetts doctrine of equality and fraternity, and adapt themselves to the Northern theory of amalgamation.

The non-slaveholder should be aided, by direct or indirect means, the fanaticalism of these "enemies of the country" which the Journal so plausibly places the "inevitably unit" document of the Chief Executive office in power, in their war on slave property, to that extent would give his sanction to the establishment of a system which would make the negro his political equal.

If this is a war on the part of the South for the protection of slave property it is also a war on the part of the North to destroy that property: is there one native-born non-slaveholder in the State who would rather fight to rob his slaveholder than to defend his property than to protect him in it?

The interest of the non-slaveholders in slavery is almost as direct and quite as great as that of the slaveholder; it is an interest, the benefits of which extend to all; it is recognized and protected by the Constitution of the State; and to yield up slave property to the invader of our rights, is to place our persons, our property, and our privileges in his power, to authorize him to do whatsoever he will with us, to make us his subjects forever.

The destruction of slave property, however, is to be but one of the incidents of the war if the North should succeed.

In this event, African slavery would be abolished beyond question, but the triumph that would give the North the power to do that, would sweep away the Constitution, the Government of our fathers, the liberties of the people, establish a one man power, and make us a nation of slaves, whose condition would be far more pitiable than that of the negroes in the plantations of South Carolina or Louisiana.

The great overwhelming question involved in this canvas is, not whether the black man shall be free, but whether the white man shall be slave. And this concern equals the non-slaveholder and the slaveholder, the rich and the poor, the high and the low.

Constitutional liberty no longer exists in the Free States: the question is, shall it also be swept away in the Slave States?

Demagogues, despotic, reckless, unprincipled men, with nothing to lose and everything to gain, seek to divert public attention from the great question of the day, by discussing incidental issues, and endeavor to carry their points by appeals

## Business Notices.

**NOTICE.**—Ladies or gentlemen requiring leases of any amount on Diamonds, Plate, etc., can be accommodated by applying at the Exchange Office, 466 Market street, between Third and Fourth, north side, five doors above Fourth. Tickets in the Stetley College and Havana pian Lotteries for sale, or forwarded to any address. Prizes cashed. Office private. Business prompt, honorable, and strictly confidential. A. BLAND, Sept 20th.

Most of the business and gentlemen residing here of any amount on Diamonds, Watchs, Silvers, &c., can be accommodated at the Exchange Office, Third street, one door north of Green, next to the Capitol Drug Store.

Business prompt, honorable, and strictly confidential. JULIA MUNSON, Sept 20th.

The following complimentary notice is taken from the Missouri Democrat:

INNENBERG AMOUNT OF SUPERFICIAL READING.—BY LEONARD MCLELLAN'S STREET, ENING, NEW YORK.—The following cases have been reported:

100 persons have been cured of General Debility.

25 persons have been cured of diseases of the kidneys.

180 persons who have been afflicted with various complaints. Fever, Chronic Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Liver Complaints, Night Sickness, &c.

If the experience of the next few weeks would seem to demonstrate the correctness of the ideas we have advanced,

Kentucky wants peace—the Administration appears determined to force the correctness of its ideas.

Kentucky has assumed a neutral position—the Administration appears determined to force from her that position.

The people of Kentucky voted for the submission candidates for Congress at the last election because they believed that the choice of these candidates would preserve peace—the Administration appears determined to construct the result of that election into a declaration in favor of its war policy, and to accept it as an invitation to transfer the conflict from Virginia, where nothing but defeat awaits the advance of the Federal forces, to our own soil.

Disregarding the neutral position assumed by Kentucky, the Administration persists in filling the State with the arms, munitions of war, and equipments for an army, and in illegally interfering with the blockade and naval forces of neutrals.

Troops are being brought into the service of LINCOLN to fight against our own people.

The agreement made between General BUCHNER and General McCLERNAND has been repudiated by the Administration, as the agreement between General Price and General HARNEY in Missouri had been repudiated before.

No pledges, no agreements, no regard for the wishes of our people, no prayers or entreaties on our part will control the policy of the Administration towards us; we must consent to be placed in the position of Maryland and Missouri, or by bold and decided course compel the Government to respect our rights and our position.

It seems to us that we must now prepare to maintain our liberties and defend our Constitutional rights, or submit to be reduced to slaves.

The leading friends of the Republic in this State have been in consultation here for a few days past.

We understand one of the subjects they had under consideration related to the recruiting of soldiers here for LINCOLN and the contemplated encampment near this city.

We further understand that no scruples in regard to the effect of this violation of our neutrality on the interests of the State, and no consideration of the honor and dignity of the Commonwealth had any weight with them: the question was discussed in the light of party policy alone, the object being to determine whether in their opinion the public mind was sufficiently prepared for such action.

BROCK BARGE ANGELS, printed linen towels, embroidered monograms, plain handkerchiefs, drooper handkerchiefs, black and colored wovens handkerchiefs, black gauges de laine, black barge, crapes, crapes, all colors; embroidered English handcrapes, checked French silk, 75 cents per yard; black silks, plain silks, all shades; plain and forward plaid, pink and checked French plaid, organdie and jacquard, pompey, poplin, lace, matouette, silk mantles, French chintz, pincers and gingham, Alexander's kid gloves, plain and plaid stockings, white cambric, soft silk sambucus, table damasks and napkins, 10s, 11s, 12s, and 13s Linen sheeting, pillow linens, all widths; cottnettes and heavy plantation drills, bleached cotton sheeting.

All of which will be sold low at G. BARKER, mfrs. Cor. Fourth and Market stas.

**JUDICIAL TERRORISM.**

The leading Black Republican journals in the free States are invoking the people to unite in the support of the administration to the extent of robbing the negro of his manumission.

They think that the "judicial terrorism," caused by hanging members of Congress who oppose LINCOLN's unconstitutional acts and condemn his usurpations, is perfectly proper, in order to preserve peace and harmony in the free States.

This is the system which the Kentucky allies of Abolition wish to introduce here.

We understand that as one of the results of this conference, GEN. LOVELL H. ROSS, will encamp his men, not here, but near Jeffersonville, where they will be in reach when it is deemed advisable to call them into action, without alarming our people.

We have not learned that it was thought proper to discontinue the recruiting business.

The object of these men is to so gradually push their movements as to get in a position to overawe and subjugate our people before their plans are unmasked.

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## SECOND EDITION

LOUISVILLE.

FRIDAY MORNING JUNE 25,

### MILITARY.

[All notices published under this heading will be charged five cents per line—payable invariably in advance.]

**E. G. C.**—A meeting of Castle F. of E. G. will be held this evening at 10 o'clock, in Shadwell Hall, on the corner of Market and Main streets. All E. G. Officers will attend, as business of vital importance to the Order will be transacted. Also at Davis' Hall at 8 o'clock of the same evening.

By order of

JESSE D. MCINTOSH, CAPTAIN.

### Attention, Company.

There will be a meeting of the YANKEE GUARD, at Davis' Hall, at 8 o'clock, on Friday evening. A full session will be had.

By order of the Captain.

W. H. BROWN, C. C.

An agreed state of facts has been filed in the Jefferson Circuit Court, in a case of Brady & Davies against the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The action is based upon the refusal of the President of the road to consent to plaintiffs articles pronounced contrarian over the road to Nashville. It will be argued on Tuesday, the 22 inst., before His Honor, Judge Muir.

We understand that Cincinnati bankers, or merchants, are in the daily habit of sending small lots of coffee and produce to this market to sell. Where is the License Inspector? Our people have to pay license for the privilege of selling their goods and wares.

Five or six large wagons arrived in the city yesterday, all heavily laden with Lincoln muskets and ammunition. They had been deposited in Jeffersontown, and we heard it rumored that their destination was East Tennessee, for the Union men.

The exhibition exercises of the scholars of the Female High School, at Masonic Temple last night, was highly successful, and interesting. The house was densely crowded with visitors, and hundreds could not get in.

It will be seen by the report, that the robbery mentioned in the Courier yesterday was on the Grey Eagle, and not on the Eugene, as was stated.

Five pistol on sale.—A fine steel-cocking pistol, with all the modern improvements, can be had for a moderate price by calling at this office.

Thanks to a friend for New Orleans papers of Tuesday, the 26th, two days later than by mail.

**GREAT FIRE IN DONALDSONVILLE.**—Loss about \$300,000.—We learn from the New Orleans Picayune that a very destructive fire occurred in Donaldsonville on Friday morning last, destroying a large amount of property. The fire commenced at half past 11 o'clock, and raged so furiously that in an hour and a quarter a whole square, on Mississippi street, except one house, was consumed. The loss is estimated at about \$300,000—only about \$11,000 insured. The following is a list of the sufferers, so far as we can ascertain at present:

S. Weissbach, dry goods; L. Lyon, dry goods; Ladd & Fox, dry goods; Joseph Gleng, coffee, tea, sugar, confectionery; Mr. Lengua, M. Melchior, barber shop; Myers, Soluri, dry goods; Joseph, Son, Barber, laundry and drapery; Miller's shoe store; Hambach, jewelry and drapery; Cohen, Bro's, dry goods; Mme Schutte's, two dwelling; L. Poller, one dwelling.

ESCAPED FROM THE BROOKLYN.—The steamer is now at (Plaquemine Parish) Riverfront of the last, but still safe.

We hear that Mr. John Demondre, a sailor, five days ago, was captured by the Brooklyn about a mile off Pass a l'Outre. During four days, Mr. Demondre kept his prison, and was forced to work in the Brooklyn's gang to a crew in the vessel. Mr. Demondre being left alone on board his craft, at Pass a l'Outre, as soon as he got clear of the crew, went ashore, slipped his anchor and made Lake Borgne, where he fortunately arrived without failure, in with any of the enemy's vessels, who were reported to be then cruising in that vicinity of the Mexican Gulf.

TO KENTUCKY.—JNO. J. CRITTENDEN. We commend the following to the consideration of the people of Kentucky. It is from the Philadelphia Bulletin, of Tuesday, in reference to the election of John J. Crittenden to Congress, with the hope of Union men that his compromise would be presented to that body as one step to peace.

Against avowed enemies we are safe; nothing save dishonor, disgrace and ruin can follow the counsels of John J. Crittenden and his allies.

**BLOCKADING NEW ORLEANS AND OXFORD.**—At Mobile, La., and Tampa—Mobile Mail Line suspended. The following extract is from the New Orleans Picayune of the 25th inst.

We learn that a U. S. ship-of-war, said to mount eight guns, was anchored in Achafalda Bay yesterday, intercepting our mail boat, which had already passed through the bar. It is reported that she had already fired a passing schooner.

The account of the blockade of Lakes, Mr. Green, the agent, announces the suspension of all the mail boats until further notice.

Dispatches were received from Mobile, New Orleans, Spring Hill, Pass Christian, and Fort Pike, announcing that a U. S. man-of-war had appeared inside of Ship Island, with several smaller vessels in attendance, and was blockading the entrance of the Mississippi Sound, and had already taken three schooners.

The steamer Oregon returned last night, having been captured the following day, and ran the steamer before her, and was on her free before he was able to get into the harbor. The Capt. Walker, of the steamer, telegraphed to Mr. Geddes, agent of the Lake, that a U. S. schooner was off Bear Island, and had already taken three schooners.

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